ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. Will setl, at the Merchants. Exchange, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by order of the administratin of the estate of the late Edward N. Javacey, the following described property:

Twenty-Febru Stratt.—The three-story ficticial brown stone-front dwelling, No. 36 East 25th-st., near 4th-av., built in the most substantial manner, containing all the modern improvements and conveniences, complete in every part, and in perfect order. The central position, the superior character of the neighborhood, and newmest on several lines of city and out-town relificast and stage routes, reader this a most desirable residence. Eight thousand dollars can remain on bond and morigage at 7

Ladies desirous of an article of Underclothing that will fully protect them from the cold, without can the person, or marring the appearance of the exterior dre invited to examine RAY's NYOKING ENT UNDERWESTS dies and Misses west. They are believed to have no or warning of material, delicacy of texture, softness of anothers of fit, durability in wear, and lowness in price. Manufacturer and Importer of Hoslery and Undergarments 100 Bowery, near Grand st.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, manufactured by a. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Cannist. BATTERY and FLOAT BLUCTRO-CHENICAL DATES, INSIGHER THE ADDRESS OF THE CONTROL OF THE

METROPOLITAN CARD ENGRAVING ESTAB LISHMENT, No. 588 BROADWAY.—Artistically Engraved Cards. Wedding Envelopes, Fine Stationery, Door Plates, Fancy Goods, Initial Coloring Seals, Papier Marbe Goods, Fans, &c. J. N. GIMBREDE, Leader of Fashion in Engraving.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- Our liberal and Shauline plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sawing Machines for old Machines of every kind, is halled with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Haur, Dorcas and other inferior Machines, are coming in rapidly to be enchanged. The chaine for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New York office personally, or by letter.

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MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES .- PIANOS and MELODEONS from the best Boston and New-York makers, a great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at #50, #75, and #13 at No. 333 Broadway. Horace Waters, Agent. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- With

these marvelous remedies at hand, none need suffer. They set in concert on the absorbent system, giving energy, tone and vigor to all the functions of life.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Broadest.

New York, Jan. 2, 12%.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a secul-annual Dividence of Trayers care on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS. Secretary.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1856.

on The Weekly Trigues, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

We continue our comparative statement of receipts by mail, for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNES

Showing the enormous gain of \$2,294 43 in favor of this year! We shall print this week 150,000 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE alone.

Our advertising friends will please send in the favors early. Price 75 cents a line.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. House, Jan. 12.—The interpellations threatened by Mr. Zollicoffer were put forward, and the various candidates successively called upon to face the music Mr. Richardson, the Democratic candidate was in favor of the settlement of Slavery in the Territories by the people therein, and would admit them as States with or without Slavery, as they might for themselves determine. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, he gave no clear opinion. He had voted for its application to the territory acquired from Mexico, but he did so in a spirit of compromise, and thought it would be unjust to incorporate the Proviso in a Territorial bill. He thought the Constitution did not carry Slavery into the Territories, but protected the North and the South equally. Mr. Banks, the Republican candidate, was next called for. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promoting the formation of Free States; he did believe in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and did not believe that the Constitution carried Slavery into new Territories. He recognizes the right to protection in property, but not property in man. He believed the Constitution to be rument of Freedom, and thought Congress was wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise. came Mr. Fuller, the Know-Nothing candidate, who didn't believe that the Kansas bill would promote the formation of either Free or Slave States. He said Slavery existed independently of the Constitution, and Congress had no right to legislate Slavery in or out of the Territories; it only had the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in their rights of property. Mr. Pennington was called up, but declined to answer the interrogatories until he should really appear as a candidate. Mr. Barksdale then asked Mr. Banks if he was now a member of the Know-Nothing party; if he was in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; whether he wished to promote the equality of the black and white races by legislation; whether he was in favor of the exclusion of foreign-born citizens and Catholics from office; and whether in favor of a modification of the Tat ff. Mr. Banks replied that he was nominated by Democrats and Americans, and by them elected; as to the Tariff, he referred to the record of last year; and en equality of races, he stood by the Declaration of Independence, with the addition that he believed the stronger race would absorb the weaker. The other questions were subordinate to that prohibiting Slavery in Kansas; he would unite with all to interdict Slavery in the Territories. Mr. Fuller said that he was not in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; he was opposed to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; he did not believe in the equality of the white and black races; preferred native b citizens for office; he would proscribe no man for his religious epinions; he would invite rather than repo fereigners, but in all things pertaining to legislation he would have America governed by Americans These various answers seemed to satisfy everybody and the House proceeded to ballot the one hundre and fifth time for Speaker. Mr. Banks had 94; Eich ardson 69; Fuller 34; Pennington 7; scattering 3 There being no choice, the House adjourned to Mon-

The gaug of scoundrels who have so long infested the Eighth Ward perpetrated another daring outrage on Saturday night, nearly killing Policeman John C. Andre, and threatening wholesale murder to those who attempted their arrest. The disposi tion of these ruffians is no longer a delicate question. They must be put down, at once and in such a manner that they will never organize again, or the lives of police-officers as well as citizens will be in constant danger. These "short boys" were brought up at the feet of the Morrisseys, Bakers and Pooles, whose names figure so disgracefully in our annals. They have been patronised by politicians until they boast that their influence is sufficient to screen them from any severe punishment. Occasionally they start out for a regular foray, knocking down peaceable citizens, insulting women, forcing themselves into public-houses and breaking furniture, and the heads of the owners if they dare remonstrate; and wherever they get paid in their own coin, they mark the persons and the place and take rengeance some other night when in stronger | ble to Walker as otherwise, notwithstanding the

force. There will be terrible and bloody consequences ere long, if these outrages are not stopped.

The latest particulars in regard to the wounded at Poughkeepsie, with the verdict of the second Coroner's Jury, are given in our special report this morning. The Directors of the road held a meeting, at which they resolved unanimously to dismiss Conductor Camp, and instructed the President and Superintendent to report all the circumstances and causes of the catastrophe. Meantime Engineers Dawson and Earle, and all others implicated in the affair, have been suspended from duty. The Company have also notified the Railroad Commissioner of the accident, and this day is appointed for an official investigation. The statement in another city paper that the Company had reduced the number of flagmen is incorrect; the number remains the same, and they have been placed under the immediate supervision of the trackmen, so that any omission or misapprehension of duty will be immediately corrected. The trains on the road are now running as usual.

The Northern Light, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening, brings California dates to Dec. 20, and about \$632,000 in gold. The principal item of intelligence by this arrival relates to the Indian disturbances in Oregon. A severe fight took place near Walla-Walla on the 7th and 8th of December, in which more than 50 Indians were killed. Of the United States troops five were killed and several others dangerously wounded. A party of American soldiers in Puget Sound District were fired on by the Indians about the 1st of December, when Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart. Later news from Utah and the Sandwich Islands will be found on our third page.

The steamship Atlantic arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing advices from Europe to the 29th ult. The news has no fact of very great importance. In England the hopes of peace seem to be industriously kept up, but on the Continent there is little left of them. It seems, also, that Count Valentine Esterhazy, whose mission to St. Petersburg is the occasion of these pacific anticipations, is not the bearer of a positive ultimatum frem Austria, whose rejection will be followed by an interruption of diplomatic intercourse between the two Courts. In such an event as the rejection Austria will consider what she is next to do. Nor does it appear that the King of Prussia backs up the Austrian proposals, as was reported; while the minor German States have selected for their representative at the Russian Court on this occasion no bedy but Mr. Seebach, a Saxon diplomat and a son-in-law of Count Nesselrode, who will hardly be likely to make any very vigorous demonstration in favor of the Allies. It also seems probable that the Austrian proposals were not submitted to Prince Gorchakoff, the Russian Embassador at Vienna, and accepted by him beforehand. It is plain that the Allies cannot well make peace on any other ground than the neutralization of the Black Sea, and the most sanguine friends of peace on the Centinent doubt that Russia will agree to that con-

A great deal of attention has been excited in all parts of Europe by a semi-official pamphlet just published at Paris, and copied entire in our paper this morning. In this pamphlet a European Congress is proposed as the most fitting means of compesing all difficulties and arranging the Continent anew. The Eaglish receive this scheme with special disrelish, and a strong jealousy of Louis Napoleon is apparent in their mode of discussing it. The British journals are also very smart and noisy about one T. P. Shaffner, an American it seems, who has latterly been in Russia and brought back a report which is accused of all sorts of exaggerations and untruths. The road to notoriety in England just at present clearly lies through Russia. Probably Mr. Shaffner was never so famous before; but we dare say he will feel no terror or other discomfort at finding himself the object of the universal attention of the British nation. A council of war is about to be held at Paris to settle the plan of the next campaign. This meeting is said to be held at with their present basis of operations in the Crimea, the Allies can do nothing more toward expelling

Sweden is to publish a circular explaining the reasens of her having concluded the treaty with the Allies and changed the line of her policy. In Russia the greatest energy is manifested in the construction of steam-engines and screws for steamers. and in the casting of guns. In the Government of Olnetz, which is rich in iron ore and forests, many new furnaces have been erected. The German papers state that great numbers of Minié rifles, made in Birmingham for Russia, and shipped in England, are arriving in the unblockaded Baltic

Madame Grisi has given birth to a daughter, and the Empress of the French expects a similar interesting event in a few weeks.

NICABAGUA. The news from Nicaragua decidedly contradicts the reports lately in circulation here respecting the attitude of the other States of Central America toward Walker and his company of fillibusters. No such warlike mevement against them, as we had heard of, appears to be on foot. In truth, we never gave the least credit to these rumors, and can see nothing that is likely to drive the adventurers from the country they have conquered, except a family feud among themselves.

As for the people of Nicaragua itself, the same reasons which prepared them for Walker's advent, and rendered certain their submission to his authority, are pretty sure to keep them quiet and obedient. Exhausted and impoverished by prolonged civil war and by the ravages of pestilence, they were but too ready to welcome any invader who would put an end to the conflict of factions. and give peaceful folks leave again to pursue their usual avecations. The fighting class of the country are used up; and to the vast 'majority of those who remain the nationality of their rulers is of little consequence. They are themselves of Indian and mixed blood, and care nothing about political affairs, except to be let alone in their hamlets, and allowed to vegetate undisturbed. This advantage Mr. Walker will no doubt secure to them; and as for their attempting an insurrection to overthrow his Government, they are just as likely to rise against the law of gravitation.

With regard to the other States, the most thrifty and prosperous, though the least populous of them all, is Costa Rica, and she not only has not a hundred good soldiers, but could not raise ten for actual service against Walker's riflemen. Costa Rica, however, fortunately for her people, is less military than Guatemala and Honduras. Of these two States the latter is quite as likely to be favora-

recent expulsion of President Cabañas, and the probable change in her general policy. But if she were not, the enemies of the new order of things in Nicaragua can hope for little help from her. Last year she managed to send a force of five bundred men to help the party which finally called in Walker, but it accomplished nothing beyond leaving the bones of nearly all its members in Nicaragua and on the road; and we dare say that experiment will not soon be repeated. Contiguous to her is San Salvador; but that State has no troops and has not seriously interfered in any of the wars going on about her for the past few years. We may be sure she will not come forward now. There remains Guatemala, which has a population of three quarters of a million or more, under the control of Gen. Carrera, who, with the title of President for life, is little short of an autocrat. He has once or twice threatened to take a hand in Nicaragua, and would no doubt like to extend his authority over so important a region. But when we inquire what are his resources for foreign warfare, we do not find them very formidable. For three years or so, he has been engaged in a conflict with Honduras, in which both parties have put forth their utmost strength. The armies on each side have usually averaged from one to four hundred men, and in their numerous battles the figures of the dead and wounded have usually ranged from zero up to a dozen. Now supposing Gen. Carrera should succeed in bringing against Walker a force many times as large as the largest he has ever raised, to conquer Honduras with-say, for instance, 3,000 men -what is likely to be the result? Even if Walker should receive no additional reënforcements, he would be able to meet him with five hundred Yankees, well armed and provided, and everybody will see that Carrera would be cut to pieces, and sent home with a worse list of killed and wounded than his former experience in war had ever made him familiar with.

We repeat it; there is nothing which can endanger the permanence of the new fillibuster rule in Nicaragua but internal feud among the members of the expedition, and of that we have not yet seen the symptoms. We say this not from any friendly feeling toward the successful adventurers, but because we are convinced that it is the reality. We could wish the facts were otherwise; but since they are facts it is better to admit them and face them. The illusions of fancy or of hope are often pleasanter than the truth, but unfortunately they are less safe to lean upon.

THE TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

The European war has evolved another anomalous piece of treaty-making. Sardinia, siezed by England and France with diplomatic gentleness rivaling the gymnastics of the hog-killers in Cincinnati, of late so graphically described in our columns is first thrown into the boiling cauldron of war's toil and trouble; and now, to continue the porcine metaphor, Sweden is caught by the hind-leg by the same political butchers. It is difficult, however, at this time, before we have the details and antecedents of the negotiation, to find out the real meaning of the treaty just made by the Allies and the latter Power. It is called a defensive treaty, but no statement of reasons for its adoption accompanies it, according to custom in such matters. We do not indeed call to mind any treaty patched up under similar circumstances. No encreachment whatever on the side of Russia is known to have incited it, or is at all mentioned. No complaint on the Swedish side has been made public. On the contrary, Sweden, or at least King Oscar, has uniformly declared that Russia has given him no cause to complain. This declaration is quite credible, for it would be madness for the Czar to deal otherwise than most tenderly with a neighbor,

under such circumstances as the present. By this treaty, neutrality is not altogether and openly abandoned, but Sweden puts herself under cover of the Allies, renouncing even her own decision and right of action. The principal point, however, relates to fisheries and pasturages, which henceforth Sweden is bound not to concede to Russia without French and English permission; and the same qualification extends to the request of Marshal Pelissier, who declares that concessions of Swedish territory if required by Russia. It might be inferred from this that the Czar had made demands for such concessions; but this may be doubted, as his head and hands are full of other matters than those afforded by granite rocks in the polar region. The Emperor Nichelas may have wished to possess a station for the Russian military and commercial vessels in some of the harbors of Norway that do not freeze, in order thus to facilitate the communications between the harbors of the Baltic and the White Seas. Such a wish could only have been realized by friendly negotiation, and could not be pregnant with the danger of an invasion. As to the right of fishing along the shores, that question was settled in its most minute details forty-five years ago by the convention of Tornea concluded in 1810. This regulated the frontiers and the rights of subjects dwelling on sea-shores, islands, riverbanks, and lands separating Sweden and Finland. which had been acquired by Russia through the Friedericksamm treaty of 1809, after a disastrous war to which Sweden was incited by England. If border warfare has taken place since that period, if pasturages have been invaded, it could only have been a family broil, as the Imperial Government does not possess any domains in that quarter. Along the banks of the River Tornea, north of the city of that name, swell only Finnish populations, on the Swedish equally with the Russian side: and it is difficult to imagine that the encroachment on private lands by friendly and homogeneous inhabitants could menace the integrity of Sweden, or cause her to take refuge under the falcon wing of France and England.

As it stands now, this treaty is either an insult to Russia, or will soon be so considered. The seeret article said to be annexed to it, is doubtless its principal feature. Its published articles seem rather to provoke a quarrel surreptitiously than to exhibit the manliness of doing it openly. If so, it is not a commendable thing. If Sweden desired to profit by the entanglements of Russia, and to recover her lost possessions, she should have joined the alliance and boldly declared war. However, if the war continues and Sweden takes part in it, she may recover her Finnish possessions; but should it be soon concluded, then this minatory treaty will probably rankle in the heart of the stronger Power, which seldom forgets or forgives

Mereover, the course formerly taken by Sweden at the instigation of England, proved fatal to the Vasas and to the country itself. In 1809 England allured Gustavus IV., by a subsidy of \$7,000,000, to declare war against Russia. England then abandoned her ally, or at least did not succor her. Russis, then an ally of Napoleon, being provoked by the Apple-Swedish alliance, invaded and conquered Finland, and Gustavus was obliged by the

nation to descend from the throne, after which his old uncle Charles took the crown, and subsequently Bernadotte was elected King, and the Vasas be come exiles. Not that under present circumstances we would forebode a like calamity for Sweden, but the actual war does not yet menace the fall of Russia, and such a neighbor can in the long run render Sweden very uncomfortable. Russia may now quietly swallow this treaty; but with her hereditary tenacity of purpose she may bide her time, and when Sweden has lost her present alliance, and France and England least think it likely, she may glut her revengeful stomach. For nearly a hundred and eighty years previous to the year 1294 the Russian people nourished their hatred against the Poles for their occupation of Moscow in 1612. New Poland is nationally extinct.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ALL-NIGHT SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

washington, Thursday, p. m., Jan. 10, '56. Well: we have had a sitting of the House nearly twenty-one hours in duration and have not chosen a Speaker. The faint-hearts will say we were defeated, but it was not so. For, in the first place, our side did not propose this night session; our leading opponents did. In their last caucus, they deliberately resolved never to vote for another recess or adjournment until a Speaker should be chosen. This resolve they fermally published, making it a challenge which the largest party in the House could not, without seeming craven, refuse. From 4 p. m. till after midnight, the Nebrasha Democracy eried "No" to all motions to adjourn quite as heartily as our side did. Only the National K. N.'s and a part of the stragglers tried to adjourn, and the negative yell from each side of the House that overwhelmed their feeble volume of sound was cheering to the heart of one who wished to see an organization effected. A little after midnight they began to tail off-first half a dozen or so voting with the adjourners; then the yeas went up to 37; then to 52; and so on till at last nearly or quite every Nebraskaite voted to adjourn. Gen. Quitman, Howell Cobb and several more made speeches explaining their change of front: some tried to make it appear that they had resolved as they did in caucus only to oblige us and give us a chance to elect; but that is sheer humbug, and they know it. They knew that we could not elect without a plurality rule, unless some of our opponents left the House to enable us to do so; and if none of their men went away without pairing and they resisted the Plurality rule, of course there could be no choice. Our friends had reason to suppose that they would by morning permit us to elect: but they did not; so we are where we were. But ne-progress has been made in these important particulars. I. Our side has shown that it can stand fire.

True, if none of our men had paired we should probably have succeeded. But some were sick; others infirm through advanced years; others were tender-footed or sore-headed and did not choose to bazard their health to make Mr. Banks Speaker. And here let me say that Messrs. Pennington, Law, Campbell, Meacham and Leiter, who have each been thought of for Speaker, stood by to the last; and there were no two heartier men in the contest than the two last named; by which I do not mean that the others were not so, but that these were conspicuously zealous and effective. Mr. Leiter insisted that he had never seen any good working plack shown by the Anti-Nebraska party before, such as he had been used to see exhibited in the old Democratic party, and now be began to have hopes of us. Mr. Meacham has long been impatient for an organization at some rate, and though he had not favored night sessions, yet, since the Democracy propose one, he would see them out in it-which he certainly did. Mr. Mace paired off quite early; so did Mr. Galloway toward morning, being very unwell. Of the twenty-seven New-Englanders, two are paired and at home under imperative calls; of the residue but one (Mr. R. B. Hall of Mass.) gave out before adjournment, and he was quite ill and looking a good deal the worse for wear an hour before he went. Of our New-York-"Banks" all the time, I did not miss one till the small hours, when Father Simmons gave out and paired, pleading his ripe years as an excuse. Gen. Granger, Messrs. H. Bennett, A. S. Murray, E. B. Morgan, Matteson, Sage, E. Dodd, Gen. Spinner, and the juniors were just in good working order toward the last, and their "No" to all propositions to adjourn, &c., sounded about as hearty at 8 in the morning as at 5 in the afternoon. Penn sylvania showed several gaps in her line, some of her best men being out of town, (paired;) but Ohio and the further West were pretty solid to the close. I was sorry to miss Mr. Billinghurst of Wisc., who is paired with his colleague Wells and away, as I think he should not have been, for Mr. Wells ought to be voting with us instead of pairing against us. Of the three Washburns. I think neither has missed a vote or given a wrong one since the session commenced; and whenever one of them votes to adjourn without a Speaker or a near prospect of one, or votes to let Dunn, Scott, Scott Harrison & Co. pick one out for us, I will make a note of the facts. By the way; these last named gentlemen stuck to and voted against Banks to the end; so did Hoxly; and Brenton constantly threw away his vote, though we need but six more to elect Banks on the last trial That may be the way to get the House organized, but I don't believe it. The sound portion of Indiana was never more earnest than last night, and Colfax was just ready to begin a fresh day's work by a selemn compact sever to adjourn without a Speaker, when the other side carried the adjournment. I think if eighty of our eighty-eight remaining on the floor could have elected Banks by staying right there, voting and passing between tellers, till nine o'clock this evening, they would have cheerfully done it. And, while the House was disgraced by some scenes of disorder through the latter part of the night, there was not a Banks man

overcome by liquor at any time. II. Progress was made last night by defeating in fair fight the long-threatened motion to put Col. Orr of S. C. temporarily in the chair in order to effect an organization. Had this been done, it would have been a slow job to get him out again. Nearly all the National K. N.'s and stragglers voted for it, yet it was beaten. Afterward, the K. N's. proposed one of their men-Wm. R. Smith of Ala. -for the same post, and received scarcely one Democratic vote. On the contrary, the bare idea of voting for him was scouted as preposterous-not to be thought of-so ends the last chance of a coa-

and it was the Night Session that did it. Now we have only to wait. Our Members who have long been neglecting their interests can pair off and run home; it is no longer an object to keep

lition of the two Pro-Slavery parties against us-

up our vote. If it runs down to eighty, we shall get the Plurality rule all the sooner; and that we are bound to have. Though they should hold out another month, they cannot hold out for ever; for Washington is in a state of siege, and the Government needs a Deficiency Appropriation bill. With steadiness and patience, all will come out right.

COMBINATION TO REDUCE THE IRON DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856. It is ascertained that a formidable combination

of importers of iron in New-York, and manufacturers in England, has been organized, looking to a demonstration upon Congress for the repeal of the duty on railroad iron exclusively, or failing in that project, of the passage of a law bonding it for five years, with a retrospective feature so as to include corporations which have been lobbying here for the last two years. This organization assimilates in character to that which appeared here when the tariff of 1846 was proposed, and is understood to be supplied with the same "material sid" which was said to have enlightened the wisdom and influenced the votes of Members of Congress on that memorable occasion. This blow at our industry would be disastrous to those interests which most require to be fostered, and it remains to be seen whether an open and barefaced attempt to procure special legislation for British manufactures can be carried through an American Congress by the assistance of British gold. This cause will be sustained by a large amount of ready capital, and by men who in other times occupied positions of honor in the public councils. It is proper therefore that all the approaches should be guarded, for the effort will be econded by most powerful influences, and engineered with remarkable skill.

THE QUESTIONING POLICY IN THE HOUSE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribun WASHINGTON, Friday Eve., Jan. 11, 1856.

I am naturally sanguine that what ought to be will be, and hence I take more hopeful views of the struggle for Speaker than others do. Knowing that Mr. Banks is the man for the place, and that the House thinks so, I have never yet been made to believe that the mulishness or malice of onehalf-dozen crooked disciples could be permitted finally to defeat him. I believe the House must come at last to the Plurality rule, and that the only question is one of time. I now believe it will be offered te-morrow, under auspices that will insure its passage, provided a fair opportunity should be afforded, and the Democrats inclined to support it should not be deterred by some gleam of hope that a breach in our ranks may be made and Richardson thereby elected. It may not be to-morrow, but Monday - a week hence - a month, if you please-we have left our hurry behind us, and exhort the Democracy to take their time. Let them say what they will, Washington is under blockade, and must have appropriations. Her people hate Banks and his earnest friends intensely and pretty unanimously; but they are thoroughly patriotic and so devoted to the Union that they will not refuse money from the Treasury even though Banks signs the bills. So we shall get through.

- Yet I never saw a legislative assembly employed more absurdly than the House has been to day. Just consider that the most immediate and powerful representative body in the world has been for six weeks in chaos, unable to elect its presiding officer-not that the candidates are not all well enough essentially, but that the Members entertain conflicting and irreconcilable opinions on certain controverted political questions. If there were but one leading issue, the House might be organized upon it; but there are at least two, with any number of collaterals and subdivisions; and he who might command a majority on one is in a minority on another; nay, a candidate may be in a majority on two leading issues, may yet be unavailable, be cause they who compose his majority on one question are not all identical with those who make up his majority on the other; and those who coneur with him in either case won't vote for him because of their disagreement on the other head. Now Mr. Zollicoffer steps in with a proposition calculated to multiply and aggravate these grounds of difference, and so render the concentration of a majority on any man utterly impossible.

Had I been a Member to-day, I should have refused to vote at all on the resolution. What business has this disorganized, chronically chaotic House with passing resolves merely affirming political abstractions? Let it first choose its officers, and then proceed to other business. Until it shall have a Speaker, no voting on abstractions is in order.

Mr. Zollicoffer's resolve affirms absolutely and un unlifiedly the right to interrogate candidates on all political questions, with the correlative duty of anwering. I deny it. Suppose Jonas Quigg to be candidate for Hog-Reeve of Patchogue or Communipaw, does that circumstance confer on others the right to ask and impose on him the duty of answering all manner of questions concerning the organization of Kansas, the right to hold Slaves in Territories, and the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law? What have these obstruse matters to do with our friend's due and faithful performance of the duties of Hog-Reeve !

And herein is indicated the true solution of the problem presented to-day by Mr. Zollicoffer. If the questions to be proposed concern the proper and faithful performance of the duties of the Speak ership, then candidates for Speaker ought to answer them; if not, not. Such seems to me the plain dictate of reason and common sense. I hope Mr. Banks at least will act upon it.

This new football of faction may delay the oranization for a few days, but I think not. The ountry grows impatient, and the House must organize. I should not be surprised if it took a long stride toward such a conclusion to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NOMINATION OF GOV. BIGLER. HARRISEURG, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1836.

The nomination of Gov. Bigler for United States
Schatter from this State is generally considered here as
a triumph of Pierce over Buchanan. The friends of
the latter were very much dissatisfied.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN. CLEVELAND, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.
Charles A. Knight, one of our most prominent citiens, and the Western agent of the New-York Central zens, and the Western agent Railroad, died this morning.

MARINE DISASTER.

Bostos, January 13, 1856.
A square-rigged vessel is ashore on Fann Bar, and is breaking up. Spars, rigging, &c., came ashore of Deer Island; also three boats on the beach, all stove. No assistance could be rendered from the shore.

Four inches of snow fell here last night, followed by heavy rain, and a stormy easterly gale has prevailed all day. No train has arrived here to-day.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mirerial Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1856. We have rumors that some Democrats will propose the plurality rule to-morrow, but nothing re-

liable. Our friends henceforth wait. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

Mr. Zollicoffer propounded his interrogatories as to the effect of the Nebraska bill on Freedom in the Territories, and the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Richardson repudiated some former positions, but took his usual ground.

Mr. Banks came up splendidly on all points, and commanded great applause.

Mr. Fuller is now answering. He denies the power of Congress to legislate on Slavery, and creates much sensation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Jan. 13, 1835.
Certain Foreign Ministers apprehend, on what they consider undoubted authority, that the Walker movement embraces within the scope of its ultimate operations the conquest of Cuba, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo; hence their constant watchfulness in that quarter, and frequent communications with our Gevernment on the subject.

The report of Gen. Shields, made a year ago in the Senate, has been reproduced, in which Parker H. French is charged with obtaining \$2,000 worth of Government stores on forged letters of credit, and branding him as an impostor. This has materially operated to damage Mr. French's prospects here.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) moved that the resolution Washington, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1856.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) moved that the resolution confining debate to ten minutes be suspended until Wednesday, unless otherwise ordered. The reason for the motion (Mr. Campbell said) was that it would be impossible for candidates for the Speakership to define their positions in necordance with Mr. Zollicoffer's resolution, within so short a time. He offered for the use of candidates a scrap-book containing all the party platforms of all the political parties of the country for the last twenty years, together with the ancient platforms of the Constitution and the Deelaration of Independence, and would also refer them to the Bible, had not that book been removd from the Congressional Library to make room for the works of Eugene Sue [Laughter].

A debate ensued in which several Members expressed opposition to turning the House into a debating society, and opening the boundless sea of debate.

Mr. RICHARDSON though the could get through with his part of the performance within the prescribed ten minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL, consequently, and at the request

ten minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL, consequently, and at the request of Mr. Richardson, withdrew his motion to suspend,

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL suggested that the batches of interrogatories be filed—the candidates to reply in printed publications at their convenience. Mr. RICHARDSON replied to a series of written in

Mr. RICHARDSON replied to a series of written interrogatories propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer, commanding the marked attention of the Members and a crowded gallery. He said that in voting for the Nebraska-Kansas bill he intended that the people of these Territories should decide the question of Slavery for themselves, and he was in favor of admitting them with or without Slavery. He had said that Slavery would not go there, but never urged that as a reason why he voted for the bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, he voted for the principle as applicable to our Mexican acquisitions in a spirit of compromise, but he thought it would be uniust to incorporate the proviso in a Territorial bill. In his judgment, the Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories, but protects both sections of the country alike.

Much squabbling ensued as to the order of proceedings. It was finally decided that all the candidates should answer Mr. Zollicoffer's queries before others were propounded.

were propounded.

Mr. Banks was called out, and Members drew up
their chairs around him.

Mr. BANKS and he did not feel that he was obliged

their chairs around him.

Mr. BANKS said he did not feel that he was obliged to answer questions. He had not solicited support. His friends, as Othello said of his wife, "had eyes, and chose me." He distinctly remarked that he did no regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of Free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and did not believe the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. He recognized the right to protect property North and South alike, but not property in man. He believed the Constitution to be an instrument of Freedom, and that Congress was wrong in repealing the Missouri Compronise. (Applause.)

There were now cries for Mr. Fuller.

Mr. FULLER rose and said that he was ready at any time to retire from this protracted contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of either Free or Slave States. He had never advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery exists independently of the Constitution. Congress had no right to legislate Slavery in or out of Territories. It only had the right to legislate so far as to protect citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. PENNINGTON was then loudly called for. He

their property.

Mr. PENNINGTON was then loudly called for. He said that he had no idea that so obscure and unpromising a candidate as himself would be required to define his position. He was outside of the triangle [laughter]. He most respectfully declined to make a reply, but would do so when the House seriously in-

a reply, but would do so when the House seriously in-tended to use his name in connection with the Speaker-ship. It was of no consequence what the individual opinions of the presiding officer werd. Impatient cries from all quarters, "Call the roll," "Vote, vote," &c. Mr. BARKSDALE asked Mr. Banks: Are you now marking the Know, Nothing party? Are you no Mr. BARKSDALE asked Mr. Banks: Are you now a member of the Know-Nothing party? Are you in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Co-lumbia? Do you wish to promote the equality of the white and black races by legislation? Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office? You were in favor of modification of the tariff at the last session—are you

Mr. KENNETT-I should like to know whether

either of the candidates believes in a future state, and if so whether in a free or slave State [excessive laughter.] Mr. BARKSDALE, advancing toward Mr. Kennett

Mr. BARKSDALE, advancing toward art. Kennett excitedly—Do you intend to cast a rejection on me? I hurlit back with scorn and contempt.

Deafening calls to order ensued upon this, and nearly all the Members were upon their feet. A metion was made to adjourn, but it was unsuccessful.

Mr. KENNETT—No difficulty in or out of the hall shall intimidate me. I say to the House my suggestion was merely jocular.

Mr. BARKSDALE-I treat it with scorp and con-

tempt, S.r.
Order was restored, when Mr. RICHARDSON replied negatively to Mr. Barksdale's queries, with the exception of the last.
Mr. BANKS, in answering Mr. Barksdale's interrog-

Mr. BANKS, in answering Mr. Barksdale's interrog-atories, preferred doing so in his own way, leaving gentlemen to draw inferences. He was nominated by the Democrats and Americans, and by them elected. He referred to the record last year of his views on the tariff. He had adopted the maxim of Junius: "It is unfortunate for a man to spend any consid-"cable portion of his time in commenting on his "own work" [laughter]. As to the equality of the white and bluck races he believed, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal. He had adopted the idea that the weaker race: will be absorbed in the stronger—that is

the superior and would eventually absorb the other, he would not express an opinion, but preferred to wait for a more full development of the races [Langhter, and cries of "Good"]. As to the other questions propounded, they are subordinate to that prohibiting Slavery in Kansas, and he would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would not the control of the thought of this or that measure, but unite with all to interdict Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. FULLER answered that he was not in favor of

Mr. FULLER answered that he was not in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise restriction; he was opposed to the abolition of Shavery in the District of Columbia: did not believe in the equality of the black and white races; he thought, with Washington, that it is the best policy for the Gavernment to spoint native-born citizens to office in preference to these of foreign birth; to proscribe no man for his religion, but to accord to all the largest liberty of criticis. He did not desiries to evolute foreigners opinion. He did not desire to exclude foreigners coming hither, and would invite them to settle the but in all matters pertaining to legislation and administration. Americans should govern America [applause].

Mr. RICHARDSON answered various questions

propounded by Mr. Bingham.

Each party seemed to be entirely satisfied with the responses of its candidates, as is shown by the follow-